

NEW CITY HALL

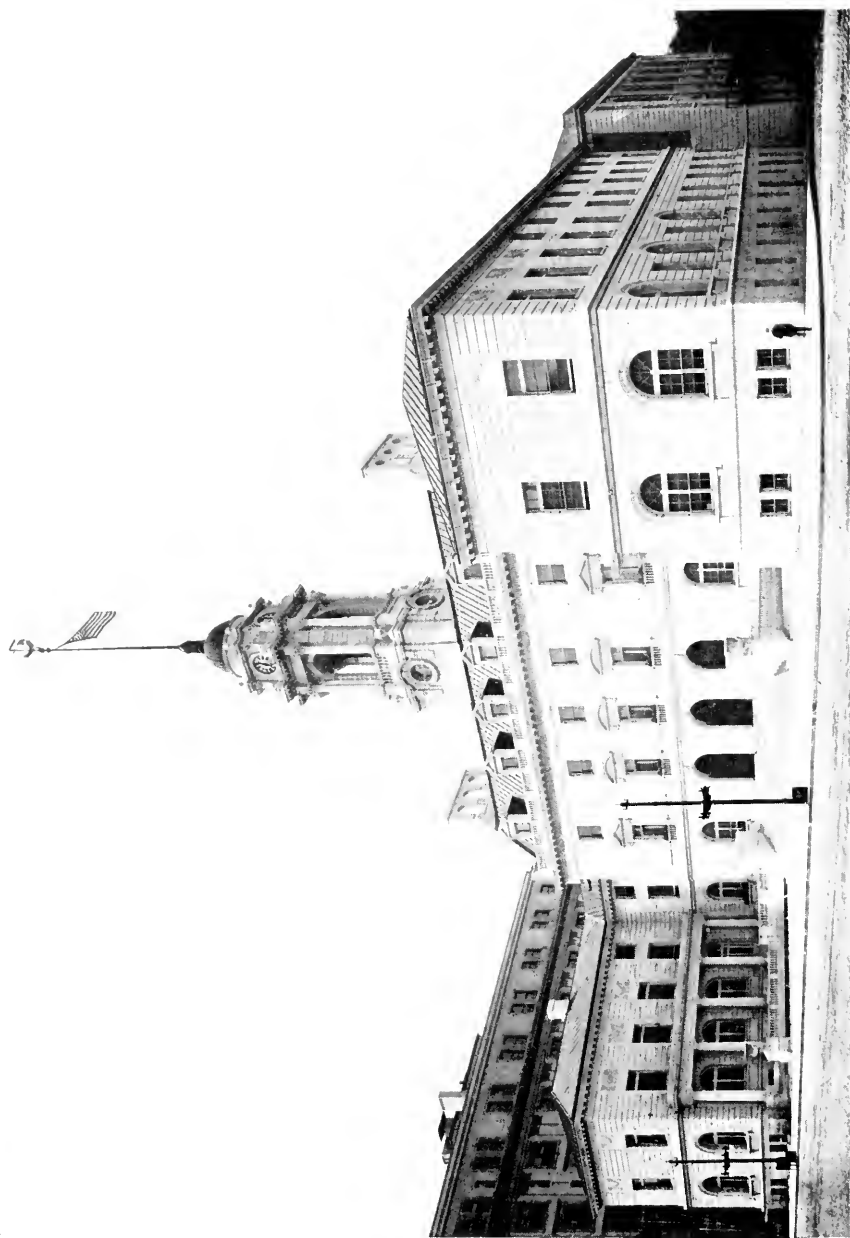
PORTLAND, MAINE

WILLIAM L. PUTMAN



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Exercises at Dedication
of
THE NEW CITY HALL
AND
MEMORIAL ORGAN



Portland, Maine, August 22, 1912

FULL TEXT OF THE ADDRESSES DELIVERED ON THAT OCCASION, AND
A BRIEF REVIEW OF MUNICIPAL ACTION FOLLOWING
THE BURNING OF THE OLD CITY HALL
JANUARY 24, 1908



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF
THE CITY HALL BUILDING COMMISSION

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Foreword.



COMPLYING with a general request for a preservation of the addresses delivered at the dedication of Portland City Hall, the commissioners who had charge of construction of the building have authorized the publication of this pamphlet.

Observant of the wish of the commissioners, the compiler has refrained from indulgence in any descriptive or eulogistic comment, but has simply given the briefest outline, in chronological order, of events and official acts leading up to the erection and opening of the new building.

The real story of Portland's interest and pride in its new municipal building and auditorium, and its world-famed memorial organ, can be found in the text of the dedicatory addresses, and in the photographs herewith, most of them reproduced from *The American Architect*, through the kindness of the editors of that enterprising publication.

The old City Hall was burned January 24, 1908. The cornerstone of the new was laid October 6, 1909, and the building was dedicated August 22, 1912. It is constructed of Maine granite. The three floors and basement of the main building are given up to municipal offices and chambers. The auditorium, in the rear, has a seating capacity of 3,051, divided as follows: Ground floor, 1,544; first balcony, 852; second balcony, 655. The municipal organ, the second largest in the United States and the fourth largest in the world, was a gift to the city from Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia, a native of Portland, as a memorial to Prof. Hermann Kotzschmar, a music instructor and composer, who died in this city, April 15th, 1908.

The old building had been jointly occupied by the courts and executive departments of the City of Portland and the County of Cumberland. The county had owned the land until within a few years, when the erection of a new county building on Federal street was begun.

The only apartments that escaped the ravages of the flames were those occupied by the county clerk of courts and the register of deeds. All the city government offices were burned out, but most of the records and books of municipal and historical value were saved. The city offices were widely scattered, continuing so until the completion of the new building. The city maintained temporary quarters for the county officers until the county building was ready for occupancy in February, 1910.

Preliminary Problems.

Immediately following the fire, the question of whether it would be expedient or safe to utilize the old walls in rebuilding came up for official consideration and was for some time a live topic of local discussion.

March 2nd, a committee of local architects and builders, chosen to examine the ruins, made a detailed report, favoring the removal of the greater part of the standing walls. This committee was composed of: Architects, F. H. Fassett, John Calvin Stevens, F. A. Tompson; builders, F. W. Cunningham, J. E. Harmon, George E. Hawkes.

A strict adherence to the architecture of the old building — built in 1862, burned in the great fire of 1866 and restored the following year — was advocated by many citizens, but the predominating sentiment was in favor of a modern structure, on entirely new lines and an enlarged site.

April 8th an advisory committee, consisting of Mayor Adam P. Leighton, Alderman Frank D. Marshall, Councilman Harry L. Cram, Councilman John J. Maloney, Architect John Calvin Stevens and Robert S. Peabody of Boston, submitted a unanimous report, favoring a City Hall site in the easterly end of Lincoln Park, with a view to a systematic grouping of the municipal, county and federal buildings, the park area to be enlarged by a removal of the old buildings in the block bounded by Congress, Market, Federal and Pearl streets.

That report advocated erecting an auditorium apart from the municipal office structure, and a sale of the old City Hall site.

“Town Meeting” Action.

Meanwhile, a general meeting of citizens for a consideration of the City Hall question, had been called, under a charter provision, and that largely attended gathering, termed a “town meeting,” went on record against a change of City Hall site.

Following is the clerk’s official record of proceedings at that meeting:

Pursuant to the warrant from the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, recorded on page 332 of this volume, duly issued and attested copies posted, a general meeting of citizens qualified to vote in city affairs was held, in the auditorium on Market, Milk and Fore streets, as directed by said warrant, on Wednesday, April 8, 1908, at 7.30 P. M., and the following business was transacted:

The meeting was called to order at the appointed time by the city clerk, who read section 18 of the city charter; the petition signed by 60 qualified voters, which was presented to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, March 18, 1908, and said warrant and the return thereon of Sumner W. Johnson, one of the constables of the City of Portland.

Nominations for moderator being called for, Enoch Foster was nominated. On motion of Edgar E. Rounds, seconded by William H. Sargent, the meeting voted that a committee of three be appointed to receive, sort and count votes. The clerk appointed Philip J. Deering, E. C. Jordan and William L. Watson.

Enoch Foster was unanimously elected moderator and was duly sworn by the city clerk.

The second article of the warrant was read by the moderator.

The following resolution was presented by Horace H. Shaw, who moved its adoption, the motion being seconded by Liberty B. Dennett:

"Resolved, that we, the citizens of Portland, in town meeting assembled, hereby advise the Mayor and City Council of the City of Portland to make use of the present site for the city building."

After discussion the resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

George M. Seiders presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption, which motion was duly seconded:

"Resolved, that we, the citizens of Portland, in town meeting assembled, hereby instruct the City Council of the City of Portland that they restore the present building, using the remaining walls so far as they are sound and suitable."

A motion made by Liberty B. Dennett, and seconded by Frederick W. Hinckley, to lay the resolution on the table, pending discussion of a subsequent question, was put and declared lost.

The motion of Mr. Seiders to adopt the pending resolution, was carried by a rising vote, and the resolution declared adopted.

Edgar E. Rounds presented, and addressed the meeting in favor of, the following resolution:

Resolved further, that we, the citizens of Portland, in town meeting assembled, hereby appoint a committee of seven citizens of Portland, whose duty it shall be to advise the City Council in regard to the parts of the present city building that are suitable to be used in the erection of a new city building."

Edward W. Murphy suggested that the resolution be amended so as to read "a committee of nine citizens, one from each ward," instead of a committee of seven. Mr. Rounds declined to accept the suggested amendment in full.

After discussion, the meeting being addressed by James Cunningham, Mayor Adam P. Leighton, Alderman Clifford

The members of said commission shall be nominated by the Mayor and elected by the City Council; and vacancies arising therein shall be filled in like manner. Every member thereof shall serve without pay.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
May 4, 1908.

Read twice, passed and sent down for concurrence.
Yeas, 6; nays, 3.

Attest,
A. L. T. CUMMINGS,
City Clerk.

In Common Council,
May 4, 1908.

Read twice and passed, in concurrence. Yeas, 18; nays, 4.

Attest,
W. P. STONEHAM,
Clerk.

Approved by the Mayor, May 5, 1908.

A week later Mayor Leighton announced to the City Council his selection of associate commissioners — Richard C. Payson and Hon. John F. A. Merrill, the nomination being unanimously approved by ballot.

Submitted to Popular Vote.

May 11th, the City Council voted to submit to the people, questions pertaining to the building of a City Hall.

The vote was taken, May 25th, in connection with the annual election of a Water District trustee. The form of ballot submitted contained seven questions, which are here given, together with the official record of the votes upon each:

Question No. 1 — Shall the new city building be located on Congress street, between Chestnut and Myrtle streets?

Answer — Yes, 4,448; no, 957.

Question No. 2 — Shall a hall for the accommodation of public meetings and assemblages be constructed in connection with, and as a part of, such city building?

Answer — Yes, 4,562; no, 811.

Question No. 3 — Shall the lot of land at the corner of Chestnut and Congress streets, adjoining the site of the late city building on Congress street, be acquired by the city?

Answer — Yes, 4,311; no, 979.

Question No. 4 — Shall the city building be located in Lincoln Park, as recommended by the advisory committee, said park to be enlarged by the addition of the central fire station block?

Answer — Yes, 1,200; no, 3,655.

Question No. 5 — Shall the auditorium be built as a part of the new city building in Lincoln Park?

Answer — Yes, 823; no, 3,657.

Question No. 6 — Shall the auditorium be a separate building, on the old city building lot, corner of Myrtle and Congress streets?

Answer — Yes, 576; no, 4,004.

Question No. 7 — Shall the new city building be constructed on what is known as the Edwards & Walker lot, fronting on Monument Square, providing said lot can be obtained by the city, at a reasonable price, for that purpose?

Answer — Yes, 409; no, 4,024.



STATE RECEPTION HALL.

Architerts and Plans.

The next move toward a municipal building was made June 15, when the commissioners announced their selection of architects — Carrere & Hastings of New York, John Calvin Stevens and John Howard Stevens of Portland. With a single dissenting vote, in the upper board, the City Council approved this choice.

At the same meeting was introduced an order authorizing an expenditure for preliminary plans for a municipal building and auditorium.

September 23rd, plans were submitted by the architects, and unanimously recommended by the commissioners, but an order to adopt the plans was tabled. These plans called for a building to cost \$853,290, the auditorium to have a seating capacity of 2,000.

The demand of the City Council being for a larger auditorium, the plans were revised, the seating capacity to be not less than 2,500, and the estimated cost, \$909,505.

At the next meeting, October 5, the revised order was presented and was given a unanimous passage, together with an order authorizing the commissioners to procure full working plans and specifications, and the committee on public property to secure the needed additional land. The official record of the passage of these two orders is as follows:

Ordered, that the report of the City Hall building commission, dated Sept. 23, 1908, with plans and recommendations for a new City Hall submitted be, and the same is accepted, approved and adopted, and that said commission be, and hereby

is, authorized and directed to forthwith have made full working plans and specifications for the erection of said City Hall building in accordance with its said recommendations, and to ask for and receive bids for the erection, preparation, furnishing and equipment of said building in accordance with said plans; and upon procuring suitable bids the same shall be submitted to the City Council.

It is hereby declared to be the sense of the City Council that in the work of erecting a new City Hall, contractors and mechanics who are citizens of Portland be given preference, so far as possible.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
Oct. 5, 1908.

Read twice, passed and sent down for concurrence. Yeas, 9; nays, 0.

Attest,

A. L. T. CUMMINGS,
City Clerk.

In Common Council,
Oct. 5, 1908.

Read twice and passed, in concurrence. Yeas, 25; nays, 0.

Attest,

W. P. STONEHAM,
Clerk.

Approved, October 6, 1908.

ADAM P. LEIGHTON,
Mayor.

Ordered, that the City Hall building commission be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to forthwith have made full working plans and specifications for an auditorium, to be erected in connection with the new City Hall building, such auditorium to have a seating capacity of not less than 2,500.

The committee on public property be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to secure such additional land in the

rear of City Hall site as may be found necessary for placing the new auditorium.

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,
Oct. 5, 1908.

Read twice, passed and sent down for concurrence. Yeas, 9; nays, 0.

Attest,
A. L. T. CUMMINGS,
City Clerk.

In Common Council,
Oct. 5, 1908.

Read twice and passed, in concurrence. Yeas, 22; nays, 0.

Attest,
W. P. STONEHAM,
Clerk.

Approved, October 8, 1908.

ADAM P. LEIGHTON,
Mayor.

Members of City Council.

The personnel of the City Council at that time was as follows:

Mayor.

ADAM P. LEIGHTON.

Aldermen.

<i>Ward 1</i> — George B. Boutwell.	<i>Ward 6</i> — Frank D. Marshall.
2 — Richard J. Duddy.	7 — Charles F. Flagg.
3 — Thomas F. Bishop.	8 — Albert E. Neal.
4 — Daniel L. Bowen.	9 — Clifford E. McGlauffin.
5 — John C. Small.	

A. L. T. CUMMINGS, *City Clerk.*

Common Council.

HARRY L. CRAM, *President.*

<i>Ward 1</i> — Benjamin L. Donnell, Embert G. Robinson, William L. Taylor.	<i>Ward 6</i> — Clarence H. Lane, Burt L. Johnson, Charles W. LeGrow.
<i>Ward 2</i> — Martin Meehan, James A. Cunningham. John J. Maloney.	<i>Ward 7</i> — Harold L. Berry, Edward D. Bancroft, Theodore S. Johnson.
<i>Ward 3</i> — Harry M. Taylor, Joel C. Leighton, John N. Long.	<i>Ward 8</i> — Viander S. Hillis, Edward C. O'Brien, Joseph C. Sawyer.
<i>Ward 4</i> — Bartley A. Flaherty, Timothy B. Sheehan, Thomas McBrady.	<i>Ward 9</i> — Harry L. Cram, Frederick H. Knight, Moses P. Adams.
<i>Ward 5</i> — Walter G. Hay, J. Frank Hovey, Henry Cleaves Sullivan.	WILLIS P. STONEHAM, <i>Clerk.</i>

Proceeded to Build.

March 1st, 1909, the City Council passed an order authorizing a clearance of the site.

April 5th a purchase of land in the rear of the old building was authorized, a single vote being cast in the negative.

July 7th, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen passed, 7 to 1, an order authorizing the commissioners to sign a building contract with Norcross Brothers of Worcester, Mass. In the Common Council it failed of a passage by a required two-thirds vote, the ballot being 14 to 9 in its favor.

The matter came up again July 14th, and with it a remonstrance signed by Mr. Edward A. Noyes and others, against building according to the adopted plans. The remonstrance was ordered on file and the order to make a contract with Norcross Brothers was passed, the vote in the upper board being 6 to 1, and in the lower board 20 to 6, in its favor.

The contract with Norcross Brothers was made by the commissioners July 24th, and four days later the work of removing the ruins and excavating for the new building was begun.

Laying the Corner-Stone.

Aug. 16, 1909, the following committee was chosen by the City Council to arrange for exercises connected with the laying of the corner-stone: Mayor Adam P. Leighton, Aldermen John C. Small, Joseph C. Sawyer and Daniel L. Bowen, Councilmen William L. Taylor, Edward C. O'Brien, John F. White, Winfield S. Cox, Bartley A. Flaherty.

The corner-stone was laid with impressive exercises, under Masonic direction, Oct. 6, 1909. Grand Master E. B. Mallett of Freeport officiated, assisted by other Grand Lodge officers and the two local commanderies of Knights Templar.

Mayor Leighton gave a brief address and an oration was delivered by Ex-Mayor James P. Baxter.





THE MEMORIAL ORGAN.

Gift of Municipal Organ.

The first public announcement of the intention of Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis to present the city with an organ for the new City Hall was made, Jan. 10, 1911, by Commissioner and Ex-Mayor Adam P. Leighton, a life-long friend, by whom the suggestion of such a gift had been made, and through whom arrangements were consummated. The letter from Mr. Curtis to Mr. Leighton, published that day was, in part, as follows:

"I have just written Carrere & Hastings and also the Austin Organ Co., that I have placed the order for an organ, the cost not to exceed \$30,000, with them—the Austin Organ Co.—upon the understanding that the architects have, or will provide, sufficient room for an organ that is adequate for the auditorium. The reason for placing this order with the Austin Organ Co. is this: Mr. John Spencer Camp (of that company) is the leading musical light of Hartford, Conn., has for years conducted a large choral society, is thoroughly accustomed to choral work and knows, more than any one else of my acquaintance, what is needed in such an instrument that would be best suited to a large auditorium. I have given them *carte blanche* to build such an organ, unhampered by any organist or music committee, and without any prejudice or preconceived notions of my own, knowing that they are better qualified to build the right kind of an instrument than I could be or any committee whose members might differ in their views as to what was best. In this way, I believe we will get the best results. I know Mr. Camp very well and what he undertakes to do for us will be done with honor absolutely.

As this organ is to be a memorial to Hermann Kotzschmar, I have asked them to provide some sort of place in the organ front for a bust of Mr. Kotzschmar and I am writing Mrs.

Kotzschmar for photographs of her late husband with the idea of putting them into the hands of the best sculptor that I know.

The representative of the organ company assures me that the instrument can be built and installed in about seven months.

Yours truly,

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS."

The gift of the organ necessitating a change in the interior plans of the auditorium, the commissioners asked for, and were granted by the City Council, authority to expend \$23,244.75 for such changes, this amount being added to the original estimate of cost of the building.

A Music Commission.

July 1st, 1912, an ordinance creating a municipal music commission was given its final passage by the City Council and was approved by Mayor Oakley C. Curtis. The full text of the ordinance is as follows:

Section 1. There shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, a music commission of three citizens, one for a term of one year, one for two years and one for three years, each from Aug. 1, 1912, and thereafter as each member's term expires his successor shall be appointed for a term of three years.

Sec. 2. The music commission shall have charge of the City Hall organ and municipal music, subject to approval of the City Council as to matter of expense.

Sec. 3. The music commission shall choose a city organist who shall hold his position during good behavior, subject, however, to removal for cause, after hearing by the music commission.

Sec. 4. The city organist shall have the care of the organ in the auditorium of the City Hall, and under the direction of the music commission shall superintend all repairs to said organ.

Whenever the city organist is sick or absent from the city, the music commission may appoint a skilled organist to play said organ temporarily.

Whenever the organ is hired with the auditorium, and when the organ is used at public meetings, the city organist shall, by direction of the music commission, perform upon said organ. No person other than the city organist and the person appointed by the music commission shall perform

upon said organ, except with the consent of the music commission.

Sec. 5. The city organist shall receive such salary as the City Council shall annually, by vote, determine and fix, which salary shall be in full payment for all services rendered by him in the performance of his duties as prescribed in Section 4 of this ordinance; except, however, that he shall be entitled to receive in addition to his salary, compensation for services which he may render at gatherings other than public meetings, such compensation to be determined by the music commission.

Sec. 6. The receipts from the use of the organ and City Hall, when under the charge or direction of the music commission, shall constitute a fund for defraying expenses of public concerts and other musical entertainments which the music commission may provide, and care of the organ; and so far as deemed advisable by the music commission to repay to the city treasury any appropriation made by the City Council.

Sec. 7. "Public meetings" shall be construed to include public municipal gatherings, concerts, recitals or other municipal music arranged for by the music commission.

The Music Commissioners.

Mayor Curtis appointed, July 15th, the following members of the music commission: Henry F. Merrill, for a term of three years; Arthur S. Bosworth, two years; Convers E. Leach, one year. The nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

September 10, 1912, the City Council unanimously authorized the Music Commission to contract for the services of an organist, at a salary not to exceed \$5,000.

Mr. Will C. Macfarlane of New York was chosen by the Commission to serve as city organist.



THE AUDITORIUM.

The Dedication.

The dedication of City Hall took place Aug. 22, 1912, the principal exercises in the afternoon and an organ recital in the evening. It was a day of splendor and enthusiasm.

The order of exercises in the afternoon was as follows:

Dedication Program.

ORGANIST, WILL C. MACFARLANE

- 1 Organ Solo, "Suite Gothique".....Boellmann
a Choral—Menuet b Prayer c Toccata
- 2 Prayer.....Rev. Chas. M. Woodman
- 3 Presentation of Keys.....Owen Brainard
of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, New York
- 4 Report, City Building Commission,
Hon. Adam P. Leighton, Chairman
- 5 Presentation of Organ, by the donor.....Cyrus H. K. Curtis
- 6 Unveiling of the Kotzschmar Bust.....Mrs. Hermann Kotzschmar
- 7 Acceptance of Building and Organ.....Mayor Oakley C. Curtis
- 8 Organ Solo, "Evening Bells and Cradle Song".....Macfarlane
- 9 Oration.....Hon. Joseph W. Symonds
- 10 Organ Transcription, "Te Deum in F".....Hermann Kotzschmar
- 11 Prayer and Benediction.....Rev. Martin A. Clary
Representing Right Rev. Louis S. Walsh, D. D., Bishop of Portland

The addresses are here published in full, in the order of their delivery:

Mr. Owen Brainard
for the Architects.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In coming to the conclusion of this important work, I deem it proper to call your attention to the unusually felicitous conditions under which this building was conceived and erected. It is the expression of the public life of this peculiarly representative New England city. It was instigated by a fine civic pride, it was carried on under the direction of an unusually public-spirited and broad-minded commission. The engagement came to us in a very flattering manner, and it was our ambition to create and consummate a building which would be an adequate expression of the genius of this city and its distinct and distinguished character, and to be moreover an expression of the vital and strong principles which underlie and actuate real New England communities.

We were singularly fortunate in all our relations in this enterprise. We had for our associates John Calvin Stevens and his son, John Howard Stevens. Mr. Stevens, an accomplished and sympathetic artist, controlled by a fine public spirit, devoted himself to this work, and to his zeal and earnestness and co-operation much of the credit of this consummation is due. We cannot adequately express our obligation to him.

A work of this character requires constant attention and to Eugene Ward, the resident superintendent, commendation is due for his faithfulness and skill. The contracts were in the hands of the famous Norcross Brothers. Their work on this building has been worthy of their great name.

If I may refer to our own work it must be to speak of the affectionate care, quite beyond professional pride, of Mr. Carrere and Mr. Hastings, who put their hearts into this design and its execution.

To me this event has a note of personal sorrow, because my longtime friend and associate, John M. Carrere, was removed from this life when the enterprise was half completed. He regarded this work as one of the best that he had undertaken and I now vividly recall the remark he made to me shortly before his death: "I would rather have my reputation as an architect rest upon the Portland City Hall than upon any other building with which I have been connected."

He would have rejoiced in this occasion and I feel that in participating in these ceremonies I am in a sense acting for him. And now, Mr. Chairman, it is with real gratification that I hand to you, as a symbol of the completion of our work, the keys of the City Hall of Portland.

Ex-Mayor Leighton

Chairman of Building Commission.

Mr. Mayor and Members of the Portland City Government:

As chairman of the building commission, it is my pleasant duty to formally deliver to the City of Portland the custody of this magnificent building.

Who of us does not vividly recall the scenes of excitement and dismay attending the destruction of the old City Hall, the early morning of January 24th, 1908? The fire brought into contact with new and perplexing problems a city government that had been inaugurated only a few weeks.

The question of building a municipal home, and the important question of where to locate it, became vital topics, over which there was a wide diversity of opinion. A committee of six local architects and builders unanimously advised that it would be inexpedient to try to utilize any part of the old structure, which had passed through two great fires.

But the question of where to build anew was longer debated. Desiring to ascertain the wishes of a majority of our citizens, the City Council decided to submit to vote of the people the questions of location and whether the new City Hall should be provided with a public auditorium.

A large majority voted in favor of rebuilding on the old site, a combined municipal building and auditorium, the site to be enlarged by the purchase of land extending to Chestnut street. Later a further strip of land in the rear was acquired.

The matter of selecting plans was delegated to a building commission, of which the Mayor was made chairman. Hon. John F. A. Merrill and Richard C. Payson were appointed

members of the commission, and their devoted service has met with hearty public approval. The succeeding Mayors, Hon. Charles A. Strout and Hon. Oakley C. Curtis, have also done their full part in furthering the work of the commission.

The commissioners entered into an arrangement with Carrere & Hastings, New York architects of world-wide reputation, to submit a design and preliminary plans. These the City Council unanimously adopted and authorized the commission to proceed with the building contracts, and to arrange for a ground-floor auditorium with a seating capacity of three thousand.

The total appropriations, including the cost of extra land for the building site, and changes for organ, were \$932,244.75.

The total expenditures were:

General construction,	\$730,088.01
Equipment,	94,222.85
Fittings,	18,484.48
Furniture,	16,744.83
Land,	6,630.71
Architects, about	45,110.80
General expenses,	13,821.73
Incidentals,	3,670.93
Items not yet ordered or adjusted, but preparations made for them— estimated,	2,160.00
	<hr/>
	\$930,934.34
Balance not expended, for adjustment account,	1,310.41
	<hr/>
	\$932,244.75

The commissioners take pride in the fact that they have kept the cost so nearly within the original appropriation. Except for the additional cost of changing the auditorium to accommodate the great organ which Portland's honored and progressive son, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, of Philadelphia, had offered to donate to the city, the commissioners would not have exceeded the amount named by the architects in their original estimate of cost.

We feel sure there is not a public-spirited citizen of Portland who will not approve of the extra cost of installing this magnificent organ—one of the greatest and best in the world, a memorial to Hermann Kotzschmar, whose devoted leadership had so large a part in the development of musical talent and spirit in Portland.

Here is an ideal place for holding the Maine Music Festivals, and also for conventions, great and small.

We would like on this occasion to speak in special praise of Mr. Curtis, the donor of the memorial organ. We appreciate his dislike for public praise, but we cannot refrain from mentioning his delightful personality, his public spirit and his commendable loyalty to the city of his birth.

Of the architects, we cannot speak in too high praise. We recall that Mr. Carrere, the senior architect, remarked before the work of construction was fairly under way, that he would rather stake his reputation on the architecture of this building than on that of any other public structure he had ever designed. It seems especially sad that his useful life, devoted to a profession he highly honored, should have been so suddenly terminated.

The associate architects, Messrs. John Calvin Stevens and John Howard Stevens, have been most helpful in their supervision of the work. They have given unsparingly a daily personal attention and devotion that proved inspiring to everyone connected with the work.

To Norcross Bros., the principal contractors, the commissioners desire to give fulsome praise. We have found them fair and square in every detail, masters of their profession. Their superintendent, S. F. French and E. V. Ward, who represented the architects on the work, are also entitled to especial mention for their faithfulness and tactful handling of the workmen.

The minor contractors, every one of whom the commissioners heartily commend, were: Steam and ventilation, Cleghorn Company, Boston; electrical work, York & Boothby, Portland; plumbing, A. L. Dow Co., Portland; electrical fixtures, Sterling Bronze Co., New York; furniture and fittings, Oren Hooper's Sons, F. O. Bailey Co., Walter Corey Co., Delano Mills Co., Smith & Rumery Co., Porteous, Mitchell & Braun, W. T. Kilborn, American Seating Co., S. C. Ripley & Co., Portland.

We believe the present City Council acted wisely in placing in the hands of a non-partisan commission the care of the memorial organ. We hope they will take a further and equally needed step in the same direction to the end that the custodianship of the municipal building and auditorium may be kept free from party politics. This building is too valuable a municipal asset to be subject to indiscretions that are apt to come with frequent changes of political administrations.

And now, Your Honor, Mayor Curtis, please accept from the fellow members of the building commission their hearty good-will, along with the formal relinquishment of stewardship of this beautiful structure, which is destined, we believe, to enhance Portland's title to the compliment it so often receives of being the most beautiful city of the New World.

Remarks of Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

Mr. Mayor:

I present to the City of Portland through you, this memorial to Hermann Kotzschmar, who for more than fifty years was pre-eminent in this city as an organist, composer and teacher, a man who was loved by all classes for his kindly spirit, his high ideals, and his devotion to music.

He cared little or nothing for material things or for fame — he never sought them, but here is his monument — a monument to one who *did something* to make us better men and women and to appreciate that indefinable something that is an expression of the soul.



BUST OF HERMANN KOTZSCHMAR.

Mayor Curtis
in Behalf of the City.

Messrs. Commissioners, Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To be enduring in its character a city must be endowed with certain specific qualifications, through natural origin, to enable it to fortify itself against adversity and disaster.

Such attributes will afford it a basic constitution to withstand any disturbance, whether it be through the neglect, carelessness or warfare of man or the possible displeasure of a higher power, as viewed from human eyes, in its use of marvelous instruments of destruction or its engines of annihilating energy.

Cities have disappeared, and others have at times had to contend against such adverse conditions as to be compelled to retrograde from their former position by reason of unstable resources or unnatural situations.

Cities are not made in a day, but grow only through a long process of physical and commercial development, made possible by their geographical location, their facilities, their affiliations, their climate, their people and their country, all of which are of prominence in promoting confidence for future stability.

The City of Portland has all these, with the possible exception of its geographical position in the northeast corner of the country. Under present circumstances, this may appear detrimental to progress in some directions.

In all else her facilities are unsurpassed, as is fully exemplified in her deep and capacious harbor, surrounded and

protected as it is by a chain of solid breastwork against which Old Ocean beats, but in vain; its expansive bay, studded with numerous islands with all their scenic beauty; its rail and water connections making far away countries our neighbors and friends; its beautiful parks, its prosperous environments and general surroundings of thriving activity and picturesque grandeur.

During its existence of general prosperity, many unhappy events of more or less importance have occurred, dating from 1676, when the original settlement was destroyed and made desolate by the Indian War of King Philip, up to that memorable night of January 24, 1908, when our City Hall was consumed by flames.

War, storm and fire have demanded tribute, which is all paid, and the various happenings are recorded in history. Many of these events have been disastrous in their effect on property; and even death has exacted its toll.

At the times of these visitations, expressions of overwhelming sorrow for the loss of life were manifested and deep regrets were evident for the destruction of property.

The city has indeed been fortunate that few of these casualties were caused by other instrumentation than that of human significance. Whatever have been the misfortunes, she has given ample proof of her ability to rise above passing adversity and has advanced positive evidence of her natural constitutional strength, which insures a destiny of continued prosperity and progressive development.

History does not often dwell on the natural benefits of supreme origin, but usually expatiates on the destructive agencies of Providence, although many of them may prove of advantage in their constructive incentive.

At the best such destructive agencies are powerful only through the vision of humanity and are simply illustrative of the weakness of mankind.

At the worst, their destructive powers, terrible as they seem, are limited to the institutions established by human intelligence only, even at the present day discernment.

To be sure the earth changes in contour occasionally through instrumentalities beyond our comprehension, but the damage is material only, so far as human intelligence is lacking in efficiency to cope with nature's energy.

While, of course, human intellect was never intended to compare with and never can successfully imitate the Divine, humanity is continually receiving through such higher authority the incentive to spur it on to still greater effort for higher development.

Whatever may have been the origin of the City Hall fire, the fact is apparent that its loss and demolition became a motive for renewed activity to replace with a finer, larger and better structure, requiring all the science derived from past experience of similar destructive events whatever may have been the reason for their occurrence.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the vacuum created by the burning of the City Hall, while it adds new pages of adversity and increased volume to the history of the city, at the same time adds new luster to its pages by its very effects in exemplifying the city's inherent strength and ability to overcome difficulties which otherwise would be embarrassing and deteriorating in their influence.

As one event often causes another, so did this removal call for a replacement. One event was destructive and aroused the creative energy for another.

The twain are interwoven and the thoughts of one revive recollections of the other. We all loved our old City Hall, with its gilded dome and massive brown walls. Long will we recall the lobby with its surrounding offices and halls, teeming with activity, where for many years the increasing

business of the municipal government was conducted and where our fathers before us labored with civic problems in their endeavor to promote the welfare of the city and its citizens.

Age alone will dull the recollections of the wide-spreading staircase leading up to the old hall, where time and again we congregated in mutual pride to enjoy the many occasions offered for our edification and pleasure.

Time alone will efface from the tablets of our memory the associations of that old hall where we assembled to listen to the opinions of prominent men from over seas, as well as from our own illustrious countrymen.

Here also we admired and applauded our own noted fellow citizens as they enlightened us on the burning questions of the day, and their teachings and opinions still ring in our ears.

We have no desire to forget these old associations and cannot and will not until another generation has taken our place.

But today the second event follows in consequence of the first, and in contemplating it the urgent requirements and necessities made evident by the first should be carefully considered.

The accomplishment of this second event will make prominent pages in our history, and it would, indeed, be interesting could we be acquainted with the views and opinions which future readers will form concerning it.

We may have failed in being sufficiently far-sighted in our estimates of the future legislative needs and requirements of the city, but we trust the future generations will feel that we have not been deficient in the art of dove-tailing into our history an item which will be considered as being consistent with the preceding and will be in harmony with that which is to follow.



MAYOR'S OFFICE.

We realize the peculiar responsibility of the delicate adjustment necessary to accomplish this result and if we have failed it is now too late to apply a remedy.

The writing of history is the art of collecting facts and arranging them in proper and attractive form for other generations to read.

The making of history to be a credit to the makers, is the art of intelligently creating facts and in this instance is the art of wisely dealing with the displacement and the ability illustrated in the science of the fine adjustment necessary in the replacement, which will be in conformity to conservative usages — consistent with present resources and future probabilities.

The world's prosperity is governed largely by two great factors, the destructive and the constructive. While the destructive is often considered as indicative of retardation in its effects, more often it is retro-active by reason of a broader replacement made possible, and in many cases, imperative by such destruction, or still better in this instance, seeming to necessitate a new structure of wider proportions and greater facilities by reason of the experience gained under former conditions.

There seem to be two viewpoints from which to consider a proposition of acquiring expansion derived from experience. One is the possibility of advantage, which may be acquired through experience in providing seeming needs or requirements with no consideration of any restraining influence which may abridge specifications of too wide extension.

The other viewpoint is the possibility of expansion which will encompass the greatest benefits in convenience and beauty under a controlling or balancing power, necessary to a proper arrangement consistent with present and probable future resources.

Experience is the great teacher in reconstruction, but of little value unless all phases of it are considered. Thus experience teaches us that the world is growing better, and more intellectual; its inhabitants are increasing; their requirements are more exacting; the demands for improvement more insistent and sentiment is becoming more and more extreme; but it also teaches that there is a limit to some forms of expansion which must be controlled by the means essential to such extension.

Resources must always be considered and if this takes the shape of money it simply means the medium of exchange of the fruit of the labor of one for that of the other.

Displacement as well as replacement means labor to those best fitted for the work of adjustment and reinstatement and must be paid for by those whose labor abounds in different channels. Thus in all destruction which calls for replacement a benefit accrues to the builders, of whatever nature it may be.

The very essence of nature is destruction and construction. Flowers bloom and die; fruits ripen and decay; agricultural products grow and wither. Valuable ores of all kinds are mined, manufactured, and disintegrate. Wear and tear is constantly insistent in all construction and even Old Ocean gradually eats away the rocks of nature's origin.

Still the world moves on and nothing is lost except in individual cases. Loss to the world seems apparent, but experience teaches differently. What may appear a loss is simply disintegration and the substance appears again in another form of valuable resource.

Thus today we are assembled in a magnificent municipal building, illustrative of the ability and ingenuity of human architecture and labor. Who knows the original source of the material used in its construction and who will ever know the ultimate end of the same material, perhaps in another form, in years to come? Who will ever know the material

advantage which may accrue to the city in this expenditure and the citizenship which may result?

Different sentiments have been manifest during the initiative and completion of this undertaking, all of which should be assimilated and absorbed in mutual accordance toward a standard of citizenship fundamentally necessary to a prosperous and growing city. In no other way can the city attain the greatness expected of it.

But lest future generations forget or be misled, it should be made clear that this beautiful building has been erected at a cost of great sacrifice and a tremendous strain on the treasury of the city which will entail high taxation for interest charges and maintenance. Other generations will pay their proportionate part of its original cost but we have sufficient faith in the future prosperity of our city to warrant the belief that the burden on them will not constitute a hardship beyond their ability and pleasure to adjust.

It is certainly expected that future conditions will justify the outlay and that the benefits of such a large and beautiful auditorium as this will inure to the prosperity of the city by attracting to it many conventions of world-wide significance; which in itself should be sufficient in educational purport alone, if in nothing else.

No, fellow citizens, nothing is lost, a little money perhaps, but this will be distributed so gradually and easily that it will be scarcely perceptible. The grand old city will move onward in its career as a metropolis, and in a few years a million-dollar City Hall will be but a material portion of the whole among the substantial buildings yet to be constructed in the city as it continues to grow in strength and importance.

While fond recollections of the old City Hall yet linger with us and we cannot forget them, it is for us to rejoice and be glad that we have this beautiful building which will stand

as a landmark and a monument to our reconstructive ability and emphasize to the world that "Portland is here."

However fiercely the elements may strike, however terrifying the fire fiend assails, whatever the toll from pestilence, she will glory in her reconstruction, so fully insured by her natural constitution and inherent strength.

Portland was not made to be destroyed as long as the world lasts. She may be assailed and adversity may come, but after each event she will arise again in greater splendor and renewed importance and hold her place among the prosperous cities of the world. True to her motto she arises, the fairest city in the land, a creation of delightful destiny.

It is a pleasure for me to pay my tribute of congratulation to the three commissioners who have labored, earnestly, patiently and conscientiously, in their endeavor to accomplish their work in a manner worthy the highest credit and approbation, and thanks are due them from the citizens of Portland for their faithful attention to details calling for an expenditure of much time and energy, thereby according the city a just recompense in value commensurate with the available resources.

And now as chief executive, representing the City of Portland, and in behalf of its citizens, I accept from their hands this magnificent edifice and by the authority vested in me by the City Council extend to them an honorable discharge from duty faithfully performed and release them from further service.

I now have the pleasure and honor of declaring this city building and auditorium open for the benefit and convenience of the City of Portland.

And further, in accordance with the vote of the City Council, in behalf of the citizens of Portland, I have the honor to accept from the donor, Mr. Cyrus Hermann

Kotzschmar Curtis, this magnificent organ which he presents to the city as a token of his respect and as a memorial to one whose name has and does now inspire us to a higher and grander appreciation of the musical art, Hermann Kotzschmar.

I am also directed to make manifest to Mr. Curtis the sincere appreciation with which his gift is received, which I do with pleasure.

This organ has been referred to as one of the largest in the world, and it is true, but not only this, it exemplifies the height of human ingenuity in modern organ construction.

It should prove a magnetic attraction and be a source of pride and gratification to our citizens, not only for its size but in the quality which is most remarkable, in accord with the peculiar attributes of a city of such distinctive type.

In contemplating the breadth and grandeur of this magnificent instrument we may well recall the words of Washington Irving in his impressions of the volume of the organ in Westminster Abbey:

“Suddenly the notes of the deep laboring organ burst upon the ear, falling with doubled and redoubled intensity, and rolling as it were, huge billows of sound. How well do their volume and grandeur accord with this mighty building! Now they rise in triumph and acclamation, heaving higher and higher their accordant notes, and piling sound on sound. And now they pause and again the pealing organ heaves its thrilling thunders, compressing air into music, and rolling it forth upon the soul. What long drawn cadences! What solemn sweeping concords! It grows more and more dense and powerful—it fills the vast pile, and seems to jar the very walls—the ear is stunned—the senses are overwhelmed. And now it is winding up in full jubilee—it is rising from the earth to heaven—the very soul seems rapt away and floated upwards on this swelling tide of harmony.”

Oration by Hon. Joseph W. Symonds.

When I was honored by an invitation to speak here today before His Honor, the Mayor, and the boards of the City Council, it was not quite clear to me what the proposed address should be. I could not be expected to talk long about a building, even one as fine as this. An architect could do that much better. For a day, too, like this, of public rejoicing, festival and congratulation over a great result accomplished, it seemed as if there would be little interest in a heavy disquisition upon some topic of political science, the forms of city charters, the due course of municipal administration, or any other of the problems which vex the public mind. That would hardly be in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. It occurred to me, therefore, that I might with propriety indulge a lighter vein, might treat this opening of the new City Hall as strictly and exclusively a Portland event, as in a certain sense a culminating point in the history of the city and in the life of the city to the present time; and so bring within the scope of the address, in however slight and rambling a way, some of the main points of interest in the general course of its affairs from the beginning. This I have attempted to do and with some misgiving I submit the result to the courtesy of your attention.

More than three hundred years have passed since the first European voyagers, DeMonts and Champlain, sailing along these shores, landed within the limits subsequently assigned to the ancient town of Falmouth. This was in 1605, fifteen years before the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth. The landing was only upon the outer headlands of the shore. They did not

CITY BUILDING

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT HOUSE IN 1786 WAS FIRST PUBLIC BUILDING ERECTED ON THIS SITE NEW COURT HOUSE BUILT HERE IN 1816 TWO WINGS ADDED IN 1831 USED AS STATE CAPITOL FROM 1820 TO 1832. CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING ERECTED IN 1858-9 PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE JULY 4, 1888 AT ONCE RESTORED BUILDING AGAIN BURNED JANUARY 24, 1908. PLANS FOR THIS BUILDING ADOPTED BY CITY COUNCIL OCTOBER 5, 1908. FIRST CONTRACT PLACED JULY 24, 1909 CORNER STONE LAID OCTOBER 8, 1909 BUILDING COMPLETED AUGUST 1912

BUILDING COMMISSION

ADAM P. LEIGHTON MAYOR 1908-9 CHAIRMAN
JOHN F. A. MERRILL RICHARD C. PAYSON
CHARLES A. STROUT, MAYOR, 1910 EX-OFFICIO
OAKLEY C. CURTIS, MAYOR, 1911-12 EX-OFFICIO

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OF PORTLAND MAINE

CONSULTING ENGINEER

OWEN BRAINARD OF NEW YORK

CHIEF CONTRACTORS

NORCROSS BROS. CO. OF WORCESTER MASS.

PORTLAND

ITS INDIAN NAME MACHIGONNE
SETTLED IN 1632 BY GEORGE CLEEVE
AND RICHARD TUCKER AND KNOWN
FOR MANY YEARS AS CASCO BECK
SETTLEMENT DESTROYED BY
INDIANS IN 1676 RE-SETTLED IN
1680 BUT WAS AGAIN DESTROYED
BY THE FRENCH AND INDIANS IN 1690
RE-SETTLED IN 1716

BOMBARDED BY BRITISH FLEET
OCTOBER 16, 1775 AND PARTLY
BURIED WAS PART OF PALMOUTH
FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF
THAT TOWN IN 1718 UNTIL IN
CORPORATED AS TOWN OF
PORTLAND JULY 4, 1786 CITY
CHARTER ADOPTED IN 1832 IN
MARCH 1820 THE DISTRICT OF
MAINE WAS SEPARATED FROM
MASSACHUSETTS AND ADMITTED
TO THE UNION PORTLAND THEN
BECAME THE STATE CAPITAL AND
CONTINUED AS SUCH UNTIL 1832
ON JULY 4 1866 ONE-THIRD OF THE
CITY'S BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL
AREA SWEEPED BY FIRE IN 1899 THE
CITY OF DEERING WAS ANNEXED
AND MADE A PART OF THE CITY

enter the harbor. If they had done so, the French settlement of the new world, as Mr. Baxter has suggested, might have preceded the English, in Portland as it did in eastern Maine. After brief stay these earliest visitors with their ship's company sailed on, to the South. But during that century, from about 1630 to 1690, within the same boundaries, several English settlements were made. An early commerce flourished at Richmond's Island. Falmouth Neck was occupied, streets were laid out, houses and mills were built, trade and agriculture flourished, and a prosperous village sprang up in the woods. Towards the end of that century, however, in the old French and Indian wars, these settlements were assailed again and again and with the unhappy fall of Fort Loyall, on the bluff then overhanging the harbor at the foot of the present India street, on May 20, 1690, this seventeenth century civilization on Falmouth Neck disappeared from the wilderness. A few of the inhabitants escaped to the settlements farther west but many were slain or carried in captivity to Quebec. The town records were lost. Only tradition, or a few names of the early settlers, like Bramhall and Brackett, remain.

During this period, Massachusetts extended her jurisdiction over the region and as early as 1658, sixty years before the town of Falmouth was incorporated, had given to the scattered hamlets along the shore the name of Falmouth.

From 1690 until after the peace between France and England by the treaty of 1713, this site of early European occupation was marked only by the ruins of abandoned homes. After the peace, old proprietors returned and new settlers came. The first town meeting of Falmouth was held on March 10, 1719. It is from this period, therefore, of the early eighteenth century that the era of prosperity and growth begins which, notwithstanding vicissitudes and reverses, has never halted its pace in our local history to the present time.

The story of these two hundred years of municipal life has been traced by the pens of our local historians through the periods of the early wars, of the Revolution, of the incorporation of the town of Portland, July 4, 1786, of the cruel embargo and war of 1812 which made Portland merchants bankrupt, of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, of our city charter in 1832, and of the events of more modern times, especially of the war for the Union; and its main outlines are familiar to all.

There is a genuine nobility in the traditions of the city. Its record, alike in times of public crisis and in times of overwhelming municipal disaster, is one of unbroken courage and devotion to the public welfare. For five days and four nights, the little garrison of Fort Loyall defended the fort and their wives and children gathered in it, against the French and Indians swarming over the harbor and then surrendered only upon promise of safety for all—a promise which was not kept.

In 1775, the little village on Falmouth Neck suffered itself to be destroyed by fire rather than submit to the arbitrary terms of the British commander. During the war of 1812, the city was defended by Forts Preble and Scammel, built in 1809 and by Fort Sumner, built on the site of an earlier fortification. Other earthworks were thrown up and manned by the militia, and the British squadrons hovering on the coast did not enter the harbor. The flag of the British brig "Boxer," which was brought in as the prize of war, now hangs among the trophies of battle in the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The part the city played in recent wars need not be recited here. It has shared freely in the swiftly changing and advancing life of modern society, progress in the things of the mind, in many ways, keeping pace with the vast improvement

in all material conditions. In the common life that is lived in this municipality may be traced many suggestions and illustrations of the best results of the new civilization.

Whether we regard merely the incidents of private character and the successive generations of private citizens who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, and passed on, or the renown of our public men, those who have remained with us or those who have gone away from among us to win distinction elsewhere, or the changes in our municipal administration, improvements in our streets, parks, public buildings, schools, libraries, churches, as well as in the means of comfort and of elegance in private homes, we find everywhere signs that the standards of life are high and have been advancing. For us all, too, in the experience of each one of us, richly freighted memories have gathered about this goodly city of ours by the sea.

The lot on which this building stands has been identified with the county and municipal history from an almost immemorial date. A wooden court-house stood here in 1786, when Portland was separated from Falmouth. This was removed and a brick court-house erected in its place in 1816, to which two wings were added in 1831, the jail and jail-keeper's house being in the rear. This brick building, with its central part nearly opposite the head of Court, now Exchange street, its wings extending east and west along Queen, now Congress street, its long white pilasters in front, its cupola, and above the cupola the glittering scales of justice hanging evenly balanced, is still remembered by the oldest citizens of Portland. Its demolition began in 1858. It was an attractive building and is associated with the names of some of the most prominent Portland judges and lawyers: Chief Justice Shepley, Stephen Longfellow, Randolph A. L. Codman, Edward Fox, Charles S. Daveis, the Fessendens, George F. Shepley, Nathan Webb.

At the other end of Court street on what is now the post-office lot stood the Exchange, if we may judge by tradition and by the pictures of it which remain, by far the finest building (till this new City Hall) that was ever erected on Falmouth Neck. It was completed by the city about 1840, and although what was then the new city building in Market, now Monument Square, removed in 1887 to make place for the soldiers' monument, had been erected in 1825 with a hall in the second story for popular assemblies, some of the city offices continued to be in the Exchange until it was sold to the United States government in 1849. It was destroyed by fire, January 8, 1854.

Under the central dome of the Exchange, there was a large hall in which citizens of Portland have told me of hearing Daniel Webster address the people. Judge Story once a year presided in the court there and the tradition remains of Judge Story and Webster, after the session had closed, walking arm in arm up Middle and Congress streets to the old pension where the Lafayette Hotel now stands, the marshal, wearing the sword, attending the judge. More of the ceremony of the times of the royal governors of New England lingered in the courts then than now.

Court street, from Middle street to Queen street, was very different then from the Exchange street of our times. Except the Exchange, all the structures were simpler then than now. Lawyers had their offices on the ground floor in small one-story buildings erected for the purpose. But a fine building closed the view at either end of the street and the picture could not have been without its charm of elegance as well as of simplicity. The first State house of the new State of Maine also stood on this lot and was occupied by the executive and legislative departments until the capital was removed from Portland in 1831. Upon a platform erected in

front of this early State house with a canopy overhead, Lafayette, in June, 1825, was welcomed to the capital of the new State of Maine. The Lafayette elm commemorated this event, until it was destroyed by fire in 1866. From 1831 to 1858, this building was occupied by the city government.

The City Hall, completed in 1862, only about four years before the conflagration in which it perished, is the City Hall of our early remembrance. In the days of the old Lyceum, the voices of the most distinguished lecturers from all over the country were heard in it and fine concerts were frequent. It was the rallying place of the people in the anxious days of the Rebellion, where they listened to some of the ablest men of the day and devised means to support the government; where, too, societies of ladies met to prepare lint for the wounded soldiers. It was an evil night when the people of Portland, massed in the streets and public places, saw the dome of that stately structure sink into a sea of flames which surged from Market Square to Munjoy and the lurid waves of the harbor. To the citizens, even to those who had just escaped from their blazing homes, the fall of the beautiful municipal hall seemed the culmination of a night of terror.

It illustrates the faith and courage of the leading men of the city at that time, who are at rest from their labors now — and Mr. John B. Brown was foremost of all in rebuilding — that in the midst of the general suffering and loss they proceeded to avail themselves of the very desolation itself as a means of public improvement, of widening and straightening streets and extending the public squares and parks. Congress street, in front of this building, was then given its present ample width and Lincoln Park was laid out on a tract of land that before the fire had been covered with houses. Many other changes were made.

Without hesitation or delay the municipal building was restored, the new City Hall, familiar to the remembrance of all, young and old, which was destroyed by fire in the early morning of January 24, 1908. To the present generation of the people of Portland, this was the City Hall, par excellence, associated in a thousand ways with their experience and recollections and always affectionately regarded as the central point of municipal life. Each citizen can recall for himself the scenes and events in which he has taken part there. Mr. Reed frequently spoke in its noble hall and his eloquent voice was heard there, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the organization of the town of Portland, on July 4, 1886.

It was in this City Hall that the Peabody obsequies took place in January, 1869.

England and America vied with each other in doing honor to the memory of the great philanthropist, George Peabody. By special command of the Queen, the largest and most famous ship of the British navy, the "Monarch," brought his body to America. Vessels of the United States navy, under the immediate command of Admiral Farragut, were here to welcome the "Monarch" on its arrival. Governor Chamberlain, with great eloquence, received the body into the keeping of the State of Maine. The legislature attended. The military regiments took part. The entire ceremonial was under the charge of the city government, Judge Putnam being then the Mayor. The water parade upon the disembarkation and the funeral cortège through India and Congress streets to the City Hall were among the most brilliant pageants ever witnessed in Portland. For six days, the body lay in state in the City Hall, attended by a guard of honor, while thirty thousand people passed by to do reverence to the memory of the dead benefactor of mankind. ' It is an incident pleasant

to recall today that Your Honor's father, then an alderman, was one of the committee to go down the harbor on the revenue cutter to welcome the "Monarch." At the funeral solemnities in Portland, Mr. Kotzschmar directed the music.

Four years ago, the city again determined to restore the City Hall, or rather not to restore, but to build anew from the foundation, and this fine municipal building, with its splendid hall of public audience, the completion and opening of which we celebrate today, is the result—a municipal achievement and triumph that may well make a new Portland anniversary, may stand in our annals as a bright initial letter at the opening of a new chapter in the history of the city; spacious and ample for all purposes of assembly and of administration; complete in all its appointments, elaborate in plan and superbly finished to the last detail of its original design.

It may be that, for some of us who are past the meridian of life, in exterior impressiveness it does not quite take the place of the strong and massive structures with their swelling domes which preceded it. But that is not important. It was not built for the past but for the future. Its voice is not of memory but of hope. If we compare its architecture and the wealth of skill, labor and material that has gone into the design and execution of the completed work with the light and graceful elegance of the inexpensive structure which once stood upon the street corner, we have the means of measuring somewhat the progress of our community in all material things during the last half century. The contrast is somewhat the same as between a fine old piece of furniture, of simple form and graceful lines, wrought by a single hand, and the sumptuous products of the new machinery, or as between a colonial mansion, with its ideals of space and comfort, and the palatial houses built now at the expenditure

of millions. We need not admire the new the less because we still find an interest and charm in the old.

This magnificent organ will be one of the great central attractions of the city, while it will always preserve the name of one who is still remembered here in his boyhood — who, in the midst of distant and unexampled success, gave expression in this noble monument to his affection for the scenes and associations of his native city, and, by the terms of his own gift, there will be forever linked with his name that of the man of genius, who came among us in his youth, dwelt with us, enriched his art by his own talents and efforts, the municipality and the State by his presence and influence and by the triumphs and traditions of his life.

In this new meeting place and with this new resource the Maine Festival will, I suppose, more and more attract the attention of the musical world.

It has been said that a great city, whose image lingers in the memory of men, is always the type of some great idea. Faith hovers over the towers of Jerusalem; Rome, ancient Rome, represents conquest; Athens the pre-eminence of the antique world in art; manners, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, have found a home in the bright-minded city of the Seine. But science has become to the modern world what art was to antiquity, the distinctive faculty, the peculiar proficiency. In the minds of men, the useful has succeeded the beautiful. Commerce has built London and New York, and mills and machinery have founded Manchester and Lawrence. The Parthenon may be, what it has been called, the fairest gem the earth wears upon her jeweled zone. But is it a greater human achievement than modern machinery, the ocean liner or the wireless telegraph?

By lapse of time a city inevitably acquires distinguishing characteristics of its own — and what shall we say of Port-

land? This building for all the future is to be the center of municipal life. What is the life of the city?

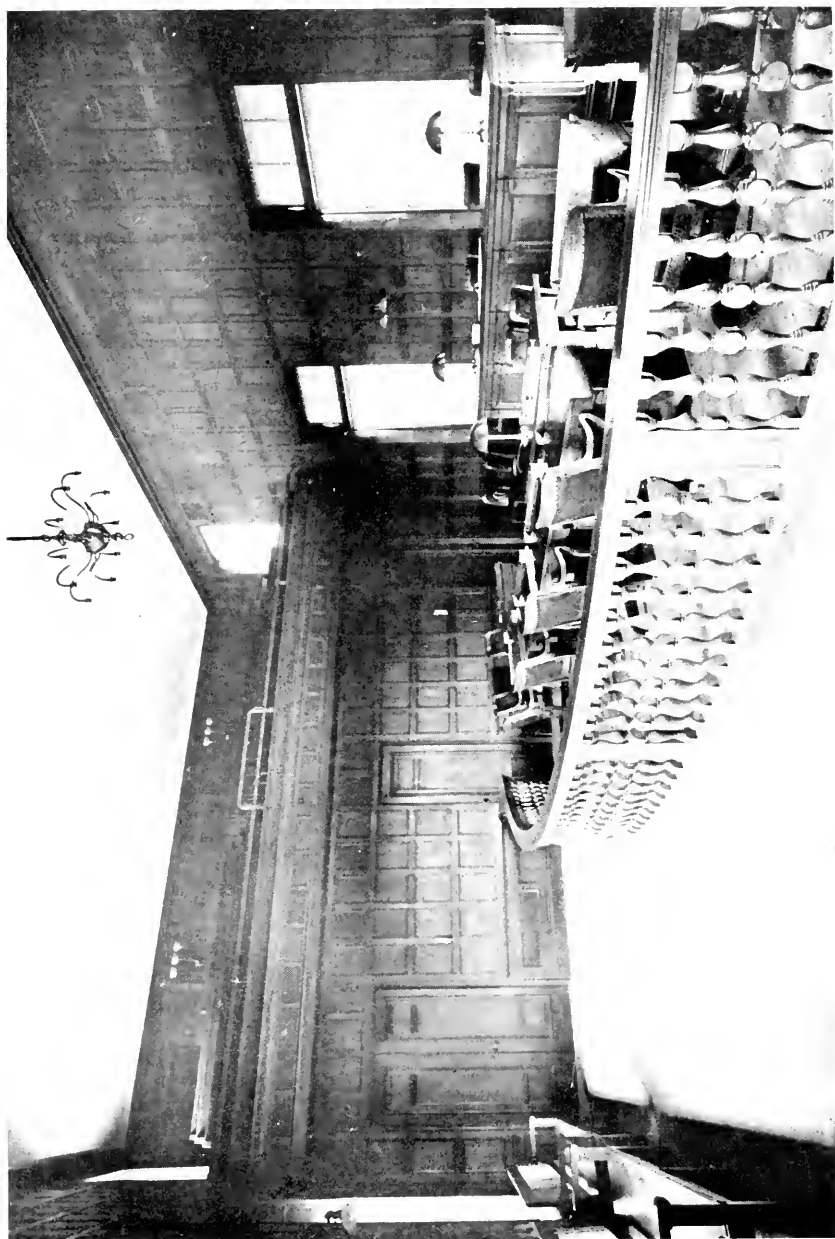
In treasures of art and antiquity it does not compare with cities of older lands. Men do not win here the prizes of vast wealth which lure them to the larger cities or to what Emerson calls the "golden crags" of Nevada. But life glides on pleasantly here in the midst of the beauty of all natural surroundings. Portland is built by the ocean but it stands also on the margin of the broad table-land stretching to the White Mountain range, which the sun, as we look, seems to traverse from morning to evening, to make our day. The beauty and grandeur of natural scenery, in all its diversity, with farm houses, villages, schools, academies and churches, in frequent succession, invest with singular charm this upland sloping slowly to the sea. There are Indian battle-fields upon it and Indian traditions still haunt it. Poetry has celebrated some of its scenes of rare and peculiar beauty. It has been the birthplace of distinguished men, and many interesting associations attach to it. By the shores of its largest lake the boyhood of the great New England author of the last century lingered and mused and dreamed. From the promenades of Portland, the eye ranges at a single glance over it all; by the Windham hills, the highlands and lakes of Raymond, Naples, Bridgton, over the broad meadows of Fryeburg and the Conways, into the heart of the mountains, at last to the sentinel shaft of Mt. Washington far off at the gateway of the West, piercing the sky. For us day breaks upon the sea, but at sunset the clouds still float gorgeously over the western hills. Many years ago it was said of New England rather reproachfully that the clouds upon the horizon there were the only gallery of art. If this were true, how glorious still would be the gallery, full of coloring such as Titian may have seen in his early home among the Alps at Cadore. But did his landscapes ever reproduce it on canvas in Venice?

In the midst of this overflowing wealth of natural loveliness, Portland seems to me to have its full share of the charm and contentment of happy human life — and what can be better than that? A competency, or the means of acquiring one, with a margin of life for leisure and the things of the mind, may be better than vast wealth. If the fields of action which invite young men, if the opportunities open to them are not so many here as is to be desired, still we are not without them, and young men remaining here would develop them more and more.

There have been some great things done in Portland, by Portland people.

In business life, ample success has been achieved here in the past and is being won today. Our fine railroad connections, with the Canadas, the Eastern British provinces, every part of Maine, the West and the South, are in part monuments to the men of a former generation, but only in part. The maintenance, operation and extensions of the railroads, as well as most striking improvements in the service they render, have afforded immense fields for the enterprise of the present day and require and receive the ablest and most comprehensive management, at the same time opening to young men many avenues and opportunities to render valuable service. If the railroad through the Notch of the White Mountains did not fulfil the great expectations entertained concerning it, it is a monument to the memory of a distinguished civil engineer of Portland and is at least incidentally advantageous to the city; and the annual deficit incurred in the operation of that Mountain Division, reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars, does not fall upon the city.

What is said of our railroads is true also in the main of our steamboat lines, varied commerce and diversified manufacturing industries, all of them on a larger scale than



ALDERMEN'S CHAMBER.

formerly and some of our principal shops doing an amount of business that once pertained to scores if not to hundreds. The succession here of able men in the business world is not a thing of the past; it continues to our times, including many of our own friends and companions, some of them living, some recently dead; one of them, the favorite of fortune and himself worthy of all admiration, just now at rest after a life of intensest energy and effort. So recent! The snows of winter have never yet fallen upon Hugh J. Chisholm's grave.

The professions have kept pace with the business life of the city. The churches have always exercised, as they do now, great influence here and invite to fields of the highest usefulness, service and honor. There were four clergymen of the city whom it happened to me as a young man to learn especially to revere, Dr. Nichols of the First Parish, Dr. Carruthers of the Second, Dr. Dwight of the Third, and Dr. Chickering of High street. These are sacred names in Portland. Of only one of them I venture to speak, Dr. Carruthers, and this because I think the city and the State were under an obligation to him that should never be forgotten. He was a man of noble, rather haughty presence, and a powerful public speaker. He was a Scotchman, and there was too much of the quality of his native land about him to allow him to hesitate as to the propriety and the duty of fighting in a righteous cause. In the sad days of the Southern rebellion, his voice was for the North, and for war. He often spoke in our City Hall, and when great excitement prevailed his impassioned utterance was like a blast upon the bugle-horn of Roderick Dhu. He had great influence here and in that crisis he used it without stint to support the government.

Doubtless there have been other clergymen, or are now, of as great, or greater, influence in the city. I only follow an early personal recollection in mentioning these.

All denominations are represented here and the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church have each made the city the site of its Cathedral church and the seat of its learned bishop.

Dr. Dalton, our oldest clergyman, oldest in point of service as pastor — for he was made rector of St. Stephens in 1863 — lives in the serenity and dignity of age, and the affectionate admiration and respect of the whole community follow him into the retirement of increasing years.

The profession of medicine has walked its daily beneficent round among us, not confining itself in these later days to the treatment of disease, but teaching us how to stay the pestilence in its course and to establish the conditions which promote the public health, and standing ready, at the hospitals which its influence has founded, to exhaust its utmost skill to relieve the humblest sufferer.

The profession of law has given many men to the public service. The roll-call of honor here is thronged with legal names, whether we refer to service in public life or in the walks of the profession. There are two which it seems to me I may separate from the others and mention for their eminence as authors. Simon Greenleaf once practiced law in Portland, and Ashur Ware spent his life here. The writings of either of them, as you all know, are an authority today the world over, in the courts of Westminster or Washington or the far-off island-continent, washed by Australian seas. The recent death of Ex-Governor Cleaves removed a prominent member of the bar of the State. The honor of the long, distinguished judicial career of Nathan Clifford upon the supreme bench at Washington pertains to Portland, as well as the pre-eminent public service of William Pitt Fessenden and of Thomas Brackett Reed. William W. Thomas, Jr., long represented this country at the court of Sweden.

Nor do business and the professions include the whole. Edward Preble won renown, imperishable as the traditions of the American navy, and died at forty-six years of age, while his grandson and namesake, a Portland citizen of our own times, was the lieutenant-commander and navigator of the "Kearsarge" when the "Alabama" went down before her guns. Commodore Preble's face and name are cast in relief in the bronze doors of the chapel at the Annapolis naval yard, and as father of the American navy, his picture hangs first among the portraits of naval heroes in the art gallery of the academy. He was the son of a man as distinguished by land as he, himself, was by sea, Jedediah Preble, made brigadier-general by the provincial congress in 1774 and offered by Massachusetts in 1775 the rank of major-general and the place of commander-in-chief of Massachusetts forces raised and to be raised for the Revolution. He was an old man then and was obliged to decline this commission by reason of the infirmity of age.

It is for history, not for me, to repeat the military names of Portland. They dwell in your memories without repetition. Memorial Day pays its solemn honors alike to the living and the dead. Our Seventeenth Maine Regiment has just dedicated its monument to the memory of one of the best and bravest of men.

John Neal and Nathaniel Deering, perhaps not very widely known now, were pioneers in American literature and still hold their places among standard authors. I wonder how many of the school-boys and school-girls of Portland can repeat John Neal's description of the eagle in his "Battle of Niagara," or the fine lines of the soliloquy of Father Rasle at the opening of Mr. Deering's "Carabasset." I think it would be a good thing for them all to do. To the munificence of Mr. Deering's family the city is indebted for its grandest park, Deering's Oaks, where the leaves murmur of the memories of

early New England life and of the musings of Longfellow's flushed and dreamy boyhood.

The early literary reputations of Seba Smith and his brilliant wife are connected with Portland and his "Jack Downing's Letters" are still read for their humorous comments upon the public events of that time. The first series of these letters were published in the old *Portland Courier*, before Mr. Smith moved to New York. The later series were published in the *Washington Intelligence*. They cover the period from President Jackson's to President Pierce's time, nearly thirty years, and place him high among American humorists. He died in New York in 1862. I need not add that a great deal of excellent literary work has been done by men and women in Portland.

Paul Akers died young, but he had done fine work. His Pearl Diver is at our Society of Art, and his cenotaph to Dr. Nichols stands in the grounds of the First Parish Church. It is a dim recollection of mine that there was a replica of his famous bust of Milton in the old Athenaeum before the fire. The Maine Historical Society has his bust of Edward Everett. The Pearl Diver and the Milton, as you all remember, hold places in the studio of Hawthorne's imaginary sculptor, Kenyon, in the "Marble Faun." Elizabeth Akers Allen has left the charm of her poems, a rare legacy, to her native State.

Franklin Simmons wears the decorations of the court of Italy for excellence in sculpture, distinguished even among Italian artists, and his advancing life is crowned with the honors of fifty years of fine work and great work in art. His early studio in Portland—there are fine cameos here cut by him during that period—the Longfellow statue, the soldiers' monument, and several busts in private galleries, identify him with Portland, where he has many friends.

Harry Brown, as he is always called in Portland, has been removed by long residence abroad but his pictures adorn

our galleries and the walls of many domestic interiors, and his influence lingers in many ways, in our Society of Art and its art school which his associates and successors have established and which is doing so much to excite the taste and talent for art in Portland.

John K. Paine, so long professor of music in Harvard University, was a school-boy of Portland. His oratorio, "St. Peter," was produced in the old City Hall by our Haydn Association, he himself acting as conductor. In 1909, his "Song of Promise" was sung at our Maine Music Festival. By eminent critics in Germany and America, Professor Paine is ranked among the foremost of American composers, and by his death this country was deprived of the "Founder and Father of American Music."

Young Thaxter, after the fine accomplishment and promise of dawning manhood, perished in his pride, just as life was waking from its first young dream—and there have been others.

The two sons of our first Chief Justice were devoted more to art and literature than to law and they were both successful, one as poet and the other as artist, but their lives were brief.

Probably no man ever made his home in Portland more widely known or of wider influence than Neal Dow, Your Honor's distinguished predecessor in office more than half a century ago. Many of you remember him well, his courtly presence, his imperious manner, his fervid and intrepid eloquence, and I am glad to pay my tribute of respect for his nobility of life and character. His military service makes a valued part of the history of his native city and State. His theories of legislation are still too much the subject of controversy to be appropriate for discussion here.

But all this is as if we were strolling together upon the beach at sunset, picking here and there a gem from among

the pebbles. Another stroll and other gems appear. No sketch of Portland or Portland people is of the slightest account except that from its simple lines your minds will complete the picture.

When the late Lord Coleridge visited Portland many years ago, he was greatly impressed by the frequent signs of comfort the city exhibited, by the number of residences, homes of persons of comparatively moderate means, with open spaces and gardens, and all the indications of a tasteful and happy mode of life about them. A Roman Catholic clergyman who once lived in Portland, while visiting Rome, notwithstanding the intensity of his interest and delight there, would sometimes say to a friend: "But after all, I long to return to America, to Portland, where the people have comfortable homes." By this, I do not understand that he meant merely that degree of competency which relieves from actual physical necessity, but rather to the social conditions which give interest and pleasure to human life.

"With your opinions, what charm can there be in life," asked the Princess Lucretia of Sidonia, and he replied, "The sense of existence."

To enjoy one's self is a much abused phrase. Rightly understood it means a fine art, a high achievement, the constant sense of approach to one's ideal self. Society, surroundings, opportunities, which enable one, suitably endowed, to enjoy himself, the sense of his own existence, are greatly to be prized in this world. These things the true Portlander finds at home.

Portland's supply of pure water is abundant enough for a metropolis, and I wonder if we are not in danger of being extravagant on the subject of street lighting. Macauley says that in 1660 there were no street lamps in London. In that year it was undertaken to hang a lantern on the principal streets of residence in front of every tenth door, to burn dur-

ing the early part of moonless nights — and this was regarded as a great innovation. When we see Congress street lighted from end to end with electric lamps hanging like grapes in clusters and contrast it with this statement of Macauley's, it may cause us to reflect upon the true meaning of the phrase, "the good old times." Perhaps that means the times when they did not have to pay the bills. Mr. Reed in his Centennial address says that the first street lighting in Portland was in 1810. The citizens by private subscription purchased forty street lamps and the town voted to supply oil for them — a small beginning surely for what has come to be a grand result.

There is poverty here, but not in excess or of the darkest shade, and the footsteps of charity are frequent and in many directions. May they be so more and more! But may we also strive more and more to prevent the conditions which render charity necessary! There is little here to suggest the contrast between the abject misery of dense populations in large cities, and the untold wealth of the communities themselves, which disturbs, if it does not endanger civil order and of itself seems a forgetfulness of the lessons of Christianity. There is no higher duty of good citizenship than to deal wisely with this problem. For children to be born and bred in squalid haunts, with vice and crime for their boon companions, is at once a fearful reproach and a deadly peril to society. It will be of little avail for civilization to have subdued the original barbarism if out of its own depths there is to come a form of savagery vastly more to be dreaded than that of the wilderness.

Portland, too, seems to me to be rather distinguished for the absence of serious disturbances between capital and labor. But the history of our times admonishes us of perils in this respect serious enough to make us pause and reflect. If the two tendencies, of labor and capital, each to combine,

cannot go on selfishly, recklessly and for an indefinite time without danger of a collision which will disturb the foundations of the State, there must be resources in the progressive enlightenment and experience of our age and country that can meet the danger, and by the force of public sentiment shaped into law, assign the limits within which these immense forces can safely move and which neither shall exceed.

A central and absolutely controlling authority, the State, is the necessary basis for the attainment or the permanence of high civilization. No power, influence, estate or interest must be allowed to rise above it. It must be able to resist and extinguish all forces that are aimed at its own destruction. In America there can be no sovereignty except that of the law, and this must be supreme. The united judgment and will of the people, legally and constitutionally expressed, must control at whatever cost. An enlightened public sentiment and conscience, shaped into law, shaping itself constantly, incessantly, with eternal vigilance into higher, purer, stronger, more just and more flexible forms of law are the great hope of America. By the enlightened public sentiment and conscience I mean, not the accident of an hour, not a wave of popular feeling, but the final will of a permanent majority, determining what is for the general advantage, slowly assuming legal form, the unseen sovereignty of the law, the majestic presence that silently presides over executive, senate and forum, of which legislation itself is but the expressed and embodied will, the judiciary the voice and the executive from the president to the sheriff merely the hand. Far distant be the time when the will of an intelligent people, enacted into law, shall fail to control in this country against whatever opposition, and equally far distant be the time when that will shall declare anything but truth and justice for all.

It is undoubtedly true that leveling the influence of birth in America tended to elevate the influence of wealth as a

means of power in public affairs. The fabulous private fortunes, which the development of the resources of the new world have rendered possible, tend in the same direction. It is sometimes said that our great men are now the men who are worth one or two hundred millions of dollars, not the orators, the poets, the divines, the scholars, the artists, the statesmen. But that is a truth only on the surface. We do not erect statues to rich men merely for their wealth. When Portland came to select subjects for its public monuments it did not choose those who had won the prizes of fortune, although no community has finer illustrations of them than this. It selected Longfellow, the poet of all time, and of all the world; Reed, the statesman in a great public crisis; and then its loftiest and costliest monument it built to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the war for the Union.

Wealth is not all.

Just as there are people who would make of this country a pure democracy, determining all things at once without let or hindrance according to the passions of the hour, with no powers or rights reserved by constitutional limitations—a government which our fathers did not found—so there are others who fear it may become a plutocracy with wealth as the power behind the throne, controlling the State.

I believe we want neither of them and shall have neither.

An English historian has observed that in the history of England, the depository of power has always been unpopular; all combine against it; it always falls. Power resided in the great barons. The king and church crushed the barons. Power resided in the church. The king and Parliament despoiled the church. Power resided in the king. Parliament and the people beheaded one king, exiled another, and finally substituted in place of the king an administrative officer, entitled king, but exercising the kingly office on terms defined

by Parliament. Power now resides in Parliament, but on all sides hedged about by constitutional traditions and by a public sentiment with vastly more potent means of influence than formerly—and still this new depository of power is itself unpopular like those which have preceded it and fallen.

This is not an accident of history. It is the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race, law-abiding, their action never aimed at the destruction of the supreme authority itself, law-abiding, but jealous of power. So in this country, if wealth should acquire a preponderating influence, become too predominant, the Anglo-Saxon lesson of a thousand years teaches us to combine against it, to reduce it in rank, to set it in its place; not by tumult, violence or civil disorder—those are the tools of past ages. They are the blunt instruments of the stone age and ought to be buried as fossils, deep down in geologic strata. Civilized man can do better. He has tools to use of finer temper, of sharper edge. He can read, reflect and reason; he can form and express his opinion; he can persuade his neighbors and friends and perhaps influence a wider circle. If he is right, in the end he can change the law, and the law rules all. In an address before the Glasgow Juridical Society many years ago, the Lord Chief Justice of England said:

“Property is not inherently in this class or in that, or in this man or in that, but the laws of property are, like all other laws, made by the State for the State, and are the expression of what is from time to time the judgment of that cultivated intelligence which in a free country controls and leads.”

The problem, to find the true line upon which public and private interests may meet, to which the exclusive right of private property should go, and beyond which it should not pass, may be a difficult one, but it is one which demands no sudden solution and which experience and enlightenment



COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

should slowly solve. An abrupt change in any direction may be the greatest danger and evil to be met with in the whole field. Great enterprises require great wealth and the enterprises of America are on an imperial scale. For our own sakes, in our own interest, we need to go slow when we are doing things which increase the timidity of capital, and to be exceedingly careful that we do not go too far.

If we were to have in this country, on the one hand, the discontent of vast numbers of men displaying itself in violence and, on the other hand, the enormous power and elasticity of accumulated and aggregated capital, dividing the community into hostile camps as embittered and destructive as ever faced each other upon the battlefield, and if both sides were reckless of law, then indeed we might fear that the wrath of the whirlwind was upon us. But we shall not have that. There is too much good sense, too much clear-sighted judgment and conscience, in our society for that. If such a danger were present, the intelligence and virtue of the people would depart from both the hostile camps and would take their places by the towering form of the Republic, demanding with lifted arm that the law be obeyed by both, by capital and by labor alike.

The period of two hundred years, from the re-settlement of Falmouth after the massacre of 1690 to the present time, has been more fruitful of change in the thought and knowledge of men than all the ages which preceded it. Looking back upon it, it is not easy to refrain from the commonplaces of enthusiasm on which so many writers and public speakers have insisted. The long rivalry between France and England for the possession of the new world, which had filled the shuddering settlements of our seaboard with terror and made them familiar with the war-whoop of the savage and with pillage and massacre, ended with the fall of Quebec. Our independence was declared and the war of the Revolution was

fought. In that war the little village on Falmouth Neck bore more than its part of suffering and sacrifice. The constitution of the United States was framed, adopted, interpreted, and finally vindicated on the battlefield. The period of invention in the arts, of discovery in the natural world which far transcends the strangeness of fiction, of intellectual expansion and new range of speculation, began, which is still in its flood. The standards of the past were subjected to a new criticism and called upon to justify themselves in the new forum.

In the marvelously abounding life of the great world, this town and city shared as it grew from the little hamlet at the foot of India street into the Portland of today. It had its part, too, in the priceless blessings of good government in the State and in the nation, in that system of constitutional liberty, of personal rights expressed in institutions which yield only to the slow process of constitutional change, to the fixed and constant will of the people, to the sober second thought of the people, not to the hasty, inconsiderate action of a temporary majority, not to the mood of the hour, which is always an excitement and may be a frenzy or a madness.

In municipal affairs there is the same need of a vigilant public sentiment making itself felt as in the affairs of the State or the nation. This is the strong instrument by which good government is wrought out. The form of charter is important but not the vital thing. Almost any form which prevails would bring good results if the work under it were done by the right men and to the right ends. On the other hand, errors and abuses will creep into any form that can be devised if it is left to itself. The affairs over which the city government presides are matters of common concern and affect us all. All should keep up their interest in them. The openness and publicity of city affairs and earnest attention to them by the citizens is the great security. And where there is a conflict of interests and opposing views arising in municipal affairs, it

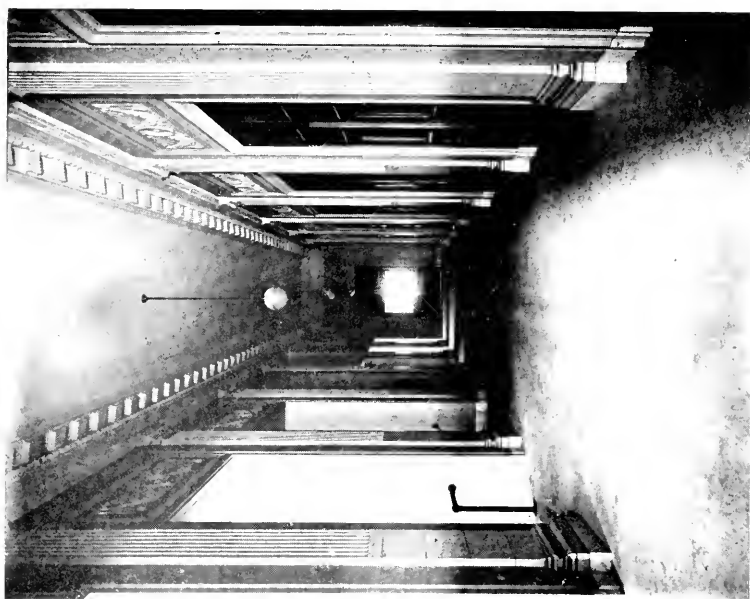
is of the utmost importance that the differences should be reconciled and concert of action in the interest of all be secured by avoiding bitterness and strife. The habit of mind which holds itself aloof from public affairs and then complains of the incompetence and corruption with which they are managed is not a good one. The municipality is entitled to the best thought and the best knowledge of all its citizens in dealing with these affairs which affect them all.

To hold municipal office is an honor which any citizen may covet and should be so regarded. It has been so held in a large measure in the past. There is hardly a municipal office that has not been held by some of the best citizens and the same is true today. The list of our mayors, I need not say, is a series of honored names. And on this fete day, this day of festival for all the city, we join in greeting with especial honor our distinguished citizen who has come latest to the succession, under whose business-like and honorable administration the City Hall has been completed. To the boards associated with him in the City Council, we offer the same congratulation. To ex-Mayor Leighton, who has been so prominent in the movement and borne so large a part of the burden of the undertaking, and to the other members of the building commission which has had immediate charge of the work, to the architects, the contractors, the builders, to every man whose hand has been upon the work, I am sure we all unite in extending the felicitations of the day.

It is to be hoped that an incidental result of the erection of this fine municipal hall will be to excite more interest and to invite more attention, among the citizens, to the city government in its various departments which here have their home. The building is new now but it will become associated more and more with the life of the city and with the affections of the people. Grave municipal affairs will be disposed of in its council chambers. The good work of the departments upon

which so much depends will go on in its spacious offices. The entertainments of society, the deliberations of public assemblies, will throng this hall. Music will lend its charm. Boys and girls, men and women, will take pride in it, the busy life of the city will go on about it and the future history of the city will revolve about it as the center of municipal life.

May it escape destruction by fire, may it never be assailed by the violence of war or civil tumult, may it glow with the brightness and resound with the music of many a festal day, may it never be too heavily or too frequently darkened by the shadows of calamity or sorrow falling upon the community about it! And if times of public peril and distress should come again, as they have come in the past, may there be men in these council halls worthy to guide the city's course and citizens rallying here like those assembled today with men of the highest wisdom among them to counsel them in the things which make for their peace!



ENTRANCE AND CORRIDOR.

Evening Recital.

In the evening the seating capacity of City Hall was again tested to the limit. The music program was as follows:

ORGANIST, WILL C. MACFARLANE

SOLOIST, HARRY F. MERRILL

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Introductory remarks..... | Hon. Clarence Hale |
| 1 Offertoire de Ste. Cecile..... | Grisson |
| 2 Prayer and Cradle Song..... | Guilmant |
| 3 Prelude and Fugue in A minor..... | Bach |
| 4 Recit and Aria—"Hear me, ye winds and waves"..... | Handel |
| HARRY F. MERRILL | |
| 5 Prelude, "Lohengrin" | Wagner |
| 6 Spring Song | Hollins |
| 7 Overture, "Tannhauser" | Wagner |
| 8 Song, "Pilgrim's Song"..... | Tschaikowsky |
| HARRY F. MERRILL | |
| 9 Largo | Handel |
| 10 Traumerei and Romanze..... | Schumann |
| 11 Scotch Fantasia | Macfarlane |
- Dedicated to Mr. CYRUS H. K. CURTIS

Judge Hale's introductory address was as follows:

Address of Hon. Clarence Hale.

*Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Music Commission, Fellow
Citizens of Portland:*

A nobler voice than mine will give you greeting. You came to hear the speech of music and not the speech of man. It is only for a moment that I have the courage to stand between you and the feast that is spread before you. It is good to be here; to see the giver of this magnificent gift; to let him see in this great audience an expression of the gratitude we feel.

There is something in this gift which especially appeals to the imagination and to the heart of the men and women of Portland. Cyrus Hermann Kotzschmar Curtis gives to the City of Portland the most complete and perfect organ in the world. While three others compare with it in size, those who know best say that in the details of its construction, this is the most perfect instrument known to the musical world. It was built with all the care which the greatest makers could give, having no limitation, but the instruction to produce the best instrument possible to be made; the city providing suitable space and a proper home. This noble monument is given by Mr. Curtis to give voice to his affection for his native city; in memory of his father, Cyrus Curtis; and of his father's friend, Hermann Kotzschmar.

While I ought not, even for a moment, to delay the great musical expression that awaits us, I think we ought to pause, to pay at least a passing tribute to the man of genius whose name Mr. Curtis seeks to commemorate. Hermann Kotzschmar would have been a marked man in any community. It has been well said by Dr. Perkins that for sixty

years his name in Portland was the synonym of music, the symbol of an ideal. Music was born in him, an inheritance from his father. As an interpreter of it, as an apostle of it, he bore the torch of his genius to our land and set it in our beautiful city. It is fitting that, with all we owe to German scholarship, we should also owe to German models much of the form and substance of our music.

In Mr. Kotzschmar, the German enthusiasm was poured into the musical life of our city. He became a part of Portland. He will always stand out as her great apostle of music. He led her up to the light of high and lasting standards. The churches heard the sermons that his music preached, and will never forget them. Our spiritual life will be higher for his hymns. When the lengthening shadows of age fell upon the outlines of his rugged face, we remember him standing before us in the sunset. And when he left us, a mountain was removed from the musical horizon.

This noble building, and this organ, the monument of Mr. Curtis' loyal beneficence, impose a duty upon the people of Portland. A thoughtful student of history has said that Athens never realized her responsibility for the world's art. Will Portland realize that she is charged with the duty of making herself a musical center? With one of the greatest organs of the world, it is for her to develop the musical art. Judge Symonds has made fitting suggestions on this point. The Maine Musical Festival will always be here. Other musical functions will follow. The music commission, in whose behalf I speak, tell me they are formulating plans for giving free access to the auditorium on certain days of the week, when there will be concerts for the benefit of our citizens. They intend, too, that organ recitals shall be given by the best organists of the land, one of whom will make memorable the opening evening of our great organ.

Recital Programs.

Friday, Aug. 23.

Afternoon.

ORGANIST, R. HUNTINGTON WOODMAN

- 1 Concerto in B flat.....Handel
 - a Andante maestoso, allegro
 - b Adagio, ad libitum
 - c Allegro, ma non presto
- 2 Nocturne, from "A Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
- 3 Two Organ Pieces.....Woodman
 - a Cantilene in B flat
 - b Scherzoso in D minor
- 4 Song to the Evening Star, from "Tannhauser".....Wagner
- 5 Andante CantabileTschaikowsky
- 6 Scherzo (in Canon Form).....Jadassohn
- 7 Finale from Sonata II.....Faulkes
- 8 Improvisation, showing some of the tonal resources of the organ
- 9 Suite in G minor.....J. H. Rogers
 - a March
 - b Intermezzo
 - c Toccata

Evening.

- 1 Prelude in B minor.....Bach
- 2 Interlude and Variations from Concerto I.....Handel
- 3
 - a Benediction Nuptiale
 - b The Swan
 }Saint-Saens
- 4 Coronation March, from "The Prophet".....Meyerbeer
- 5 Asa's Death, from "Peer Gynt" Suite.....Grieg
- 6 TraumeWagner
- 7 Concert Overture in E flat.....Faulkes
- 8 Improvisation
- 9
 - a Meditation
 - b Toccata
 }E. d'Evry

Saturday, Aug. 24.

Afternoon.

ORGANIST, WILL C. MACFARLANE

- 1 Concert Overture in C.....Hollins
- 2 a Evening Bells and Cradle Song }Macfarlane
- b Spring Song
- 3 Fantasia and Fugue in G minor.....Bach
- 4 HumoreskeDvorak
- 5 Aria, from "Samson and Delila".....Saint-Saens
- MISS KATHERINE RICKER, MEZZO CONTRALTO
- 6 Prelude, "Parsifal"Wagner
- 7 a Allegro Cantabile } From 5th Symphony.....Widor
- b Toccata
- 8 Finale, Symphonie Pathethique.....Tschaikowsky
- 9 a The Little Dustman.....Brahms
- b The Sleep of the Child Jesus.....Gevaert
- c Christmas EveGruber
- MISS RICKER
- 10 "In Paradisum"Dubois
- 11 "Liebestod," from "Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner
- 12 Wedding MarchMendelssohn
- From music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Evening.

ORGANIST, RALPH KINDER

- 1 Sonata, No. 5.....Guilmant
- Allegro Appassionata
- Adagio
- 2 PassacaglioFrescobaldi
- 3 MinuetBoccherini
- 4 Fantasia on a Welsh Air.....Best
- 5 Berceuse, No. 1 }Kinder
- Toccata (new)
- 6 Spring SongMendelssohn
- 7 Grand March, "Tannhauser".....Wagner

Sunday, Aug. 25.

ORGANIST, RALPH KINDER

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Marche Religieuse | Guilmant |
| 2 | Canzonetta | Cui |
| 3 | Toccata and Fugue in D minor..... | Bach |
| 4 | Melody in F..... | Rubinstein |
| 5 | Fantasia on a familiar hymn tune | } |
| 6 | Cantilene du Soir (New) | |
| 7 | Caprice | |
| 8 | Introduction and Bridal Chorus, "Lohengrin"..... | Wagner |

Newspaper Comment.

The local newspapers of Portland published the following editorials on the dedication of the new City Hall:

EVENING EXPRESS-ADVERTISER.

This is an eventful week in Portland's history. The dedication of the new City Hall marks an era in the growth of our city. We are justified in the pride we take in this beautiful building, incomparable in its stateliness, in its arrangement, in its convenience, unparalleled, every point considered, by any purely municipal building in the country. Public appreciation of the efforts of the building commission should be extended. Probably no words will ever convey to the donor of the splendid organ in the auditorium, an idea of how much Portland appreciates his gift and the thoughtfulness which prompted him to erect it as a memorial to our own great Kotzschmar. The committee of arrangements has done well to provide us such a program as that which will be rendered during the next few days. All in all, no spot in Portland will be pointed out with greater pride to our constantly increasing number of visitors, than will this new City Hall.

PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

January 24, 1908, the old City Hall was burned. On August 22, 1912, the ceremonies were performed of turning over the new municipal building to the city authorities and formally dedicating the structure. Four years and seven months, nearly, had elapsed, during which for the most part the city government had been quartered in rented offices. It

has been a long time to wait, but it was worth waiting for. The city corporate has now a habitation and a home, worthy in every respect, substantial, capacious, well designed, useful, ornamental and a source of pride to every citizen.

Some have criticised the style of architecture, but it is a style that in its elegant simplicity grows upon one, and the longer it is contemplated the more pleasing it seems. The designers are artists among the first in their profession. They knew what they were about, and we may be assured that they had no thought of providing anything but the best and most suitable. They have taken much pride in the work and have given it constant supervision. It is a structure that takes the eye of visitors, and it stands as one of the finest and best appointed municipal buildings in the country.

Some fault has been found also with the cost, but the edifice has been built for the future as well as the present, and to be worthy of the purpose it could not be anything cheap. The future must bear its share of the cost, and altogether the present generation seems to have become pretty well reconciled. Certainly, whatever happens, there is little danger that the building will be again destroyed by fire, and it will stand for many years a source of civic pride and pleasure and an architectural adornment to the city.

Out of the loss has come gain. We lost the old building with its many associations, but we have gained the new. We have gained a public hall superior to anything in the State, and second to none in New England. And through the munificence of a son of Portland, we have gained a superb musical instrument, a masterpiece of the organ-builders, pronounced by those who know to be one of the finest in the world, given to the city in memory of a great musician whose home was here. But for the misfortune of 1908, we should not have experienced the good fortune of 1912 in the gift of this magnificent Kotzschmar memorial organ, presented by Cyrus

H. K. Curtis. It is an instrument that will add greatly to exercises in the auditorium and delight the ears of the people for many years to come.

The exercises of dedication, with the speeches of presentation and acceptance, the oration by Judge Symonds, and the organ recital, were appropriate, making it an occasion long to be remembered as one of the red-letter days in Portland's history.

In the tribute paid by Mayor Curtis to the gentlemen of the building commission, let us all join in appreciation of their unselfish and untiring labors. It ought not to be remarkable, but in these days it is somewhat remarkable, that a public building has been erected within the cost fixed and without the slightest scandal or suspicion of dishonesty.

DAILY EASTERN ARGUS.

The imposing dedication ceremonies of Portland's new City Hall, yesterday, were worthy of the occasion, and the occasion was a great one in the history of Maine's metropolis. It celebrated the accomplishment of a civic work of the first magnitude, destined to endure and hold its own in the Portland of the distant future. In planning and construction it has been the chief object of civic interest since the need of a new City Hall arose. This interest was further stimulated by the magnificent \$60,000 organ gift of Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis to his native city—the musical Koh-i-noor jewel for which the spacious and beautiful auditorium is an appropriate setting.

At yesterday's dedication, Portland's civic pride and rejoicing in this double consummation found full expression in the great audience which filled the splendid auditorium to its seating capacity, and in the several addresses included in

the presentation exercises. The chief dedication address by Judge Symonds, was a treat to every citizen of Portland. With his accustomed literary skill, fine taste and sure judgment, he furnished the historical background that deepened the significance of the occasion, connecting the Portland of the present and the future, typified in this new and magnificent City Hall, with the Portland of the past, so rich in memories, associations and achievement.

In expressing to Mr. Curtis the sincere appreciation with which his munificent gift, so noble an addition to the new City Hall, is received, Mayor Curtis spoke for the city, and all Portland's citizens will join in attesting their gratitude. And they will join, too, in the Mayor's cordial tribute to the building commission, who, as he truly says, "have labored, earnestly, patiently and conscientiously in their endeavor to accomplish their work in a manner worthy the highest credit and approbation, with their faithful attention to details calling for an expenditure of much time and energy." In congratulating all connected with the planning and construction of the City Hall, the building commission is entitled to a generous share of thanks.

"The commissioners take pride," said ex-Mayor Leighton, speaking for them, "in the fact that they have kept the cost so nearly within the original appropriation." It is a legitimate pride, while the fact will be appreciated by the citizens. The city takes over her new City Hall, beautiful, commodious, spacious beyond all present needs, and, with its great organ, an impressive enhancement of Portland's civic dignity and resources. It has been erected, as Mayor Curtis says, at a cost of sacrifice and strain on the treasury; but those who have questioned the wisdom and prudence of so costly a building, will join with him in hoping that the benefits expected to be derived from it, will justify the outlay.

CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Specifications

of

The Four Manual Organ

AUSTIN ORGAN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.,
BUILDERS

THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES,

GREAT ORGAN

1 Sub Bourdon,	32 ft.	61 pipes, wood	15 Double Trumpet,	16 ft.	61 pipes, reed
2 Bourdon,	16 "	61 " "	16 Trumpet,	8 "	61 " "
3 Violone Dolce,	16 "	61 " metal	17 Clarion,	4 "	61 " "
4 First Open Diapason,	8 "	61 " "	18 Cathedral Chimes, (Enclosed in Solo Box)		
5 Second Open Diapason,	8 "	61 " "	19 Swell to Great		
6 Third Open Diapason,	8 "	61 " "	20 Swell to Great Sub		
7 Violoncello,	8 "	61 " wood	21 Swell to Great Octave		
8 Gemshorn,	8 "	61 " metal	22 Orchestral to Great		
9 Doppel Flute,	8 "	61 " wood	23 Orchestral to Great Sub		
10 Clarabella,	8 "	61 " "	24 Orchestral to Great Octave		
11 Octave,	4 "	61 " metal	25 Solo and Echo to Great Unison		
12 Hohl Flute,	4 "	61 " wood	26 Solo and Echo to Great Super		
13 Octave Quint,	3 "	61 " metal	27 to 34 Eight adjustable composition pistons to control Great stops and couplers		
14 Super Octave,	2 "	61 " "			

SWELL ORGAN

35 Quintaton,	16 ft.	73 pipes, wood	47 Contra Fagotto,	16 ft.	73 pipes, reed
36 Diapason Phanon,	8 "	73 " metal	48 Cornopean,	8 "	73 " "
37 Horn Diapason,	8 "	73 " "	49 Oboe,	8 "	73 " "
38 Viole d'Gamba,	8 "	73 " "	50 Vox Humana,	8 "	61 " "
39 Rohr Flute,	8 "	73 " wood	51 Tremulant,		
40 Flauto Dolce,	8 "	73 " "	52 Swell Sub		
41 Unda Maris,	8 "	61 " "	53 Swell Unison Off		
42 Muted Viole,	8 "	73 " metal	54 Swell Octave		
43 Principal,	4 "	73 " "	55 Solo to Swell Unison		
44 Harmonic Flute,	4 "	73 " "	56 to 63 Eight adjustable composition pistons to control Swell stops and couplers		
45 Flantino,	2 "	61 " "			
46 Mixture, 3 and 4 ranks		232 " "			

ORCHESTRAL ORGAN

64 Contra Viole,	16 ft.	73 pipes, metal	76 Cor Anglais,	8 ft.	73 pipes, reed
65 Geigen Principal,	8 "	73 " "	77 Tremulant,		
66 Concert Flute,	8 "	73 " wood	78 Orchestral Sub		
67 Dulciana,	8 "	73 " metal	79 Orchestral Unison Off		
68 Viole d'Orchestra,	8 "	73 " tin	80 Orchestral Octave		
69 Viole Celeste,	8 "	73 " "	81 Swell to Orchestral Sub		
70 Vox Seraphique,	8 "	61 " metal	82 Swell to Orchestral Unison		
71 Quintadena,	8 "	73 " "	83 Swell to Orchestral Octave		
72 Flute d'Amour,	4 "	73 " w.&m.	84 Solo and Echo to Orchestral Unison Sub. and Super		
73 Flageolet,	2 "	61 " metal	85 to 92 Eight adjustable composition pistons to control Orchestral stops and couplers		
74 French Horn,	8 "	73 " reed			
75 Clarinet,	8 "	73 " "			

CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE.

SOLO ORGAN

93	Violone,	16 ft.	73	pipes, wood	99	Concert Piccolo,	2 ft.	61	pipes, metal		
94	Flaute Major,	8 "	73	" "	100	Tuba Profunda,	16 "	}	85 " reed		
Open Chests					101	Harmonic Tuba,	8 "				
95	Grand Diapason,	8 "	73	" metal	102	Tuba Clarion,	4 "				
96	Gross Gamba,	8 "	73	" "	103	Orchestral Oboe,	8 "			73	" "
97	Gamba Celeste,	8 "	73	" "	(Enclosed)						
98	Flute Overté,	4 "	73	" wood	104	Tuba Magna,	8 "	73	" "		

ECHO ORGAN

(In Roof)

105 Cor de Nuit,	8 ft.	73 pipes, wood	114 Solo and Echo Sub
106 Gedackt,	8 "	73 " "	115 Solo and Echo Unison Off
107 Vox Angelica,	8 "	61 " metal	116 Solo and Echo Octave
108 Viole Aetheria,	8 "	73 " "	117 Great to Solo Unison
109 Fern Flute,	4 "	73 " wood	118 Echo "On" and Solo "Off"
110 Echo Cornet, 3 ranks	18 1/2 "	" metal	119 Solo and Echo "On"
111 Vox Humana,	8 "	61 " reed	120 Solo "On" and Echo "Off"
112 Harp,	49 notes		121 to 128 Eight adjustable composition pistons to control Solo and Echo stops and couplers
113 Tremulant,			

PEDAL ORGAN

Augmented

129 Contra Magnaton,	32 ft.	32 notes, metal	145 Bombarde,	16 ft.	32 notes, reed
130 Contra Bourdon,	32 "	32 " wood	(25 inch wind)		
131 Magnaton,	16 "	32 " metal	146 Tuba Profunda,	16 "	32 " "
132 Open Diapason,	16 "	32 " wood	147 Harmonic Tuba,	8 "	32 " "
133 Violone,	16 "	32 " "	148 Tuba Clarion,	4 "	32 " "
134 Dulciana, (From Great)	16 "	32 " metal	(From Solo Enclosed)		
135 First Bourdon,	16 "	32 " wood	149 Contra Fagotto,	16 "	32 " "
136 Contra Viole,	16 "	32 " metal	(From Swell)		
137 Second Bourdon,	16 "	32 " wood	150 Swell to Pedal		
138 Lieblich Gedackt, (Echo)	16 "	32 " "	151 Swell to Pedal Octave		
139 Gross Quint,	10 2-3 "	32 " "	152 Great to Pedal		
140 Flauto Dolce,	8 "	32 " "	153 Orchestral to Pedal		
141 Gross Flute,	8 "	32 " "	154 Solo and Echo to Pedal		
142 Violoncello,	8 "	32 " w.&m.	155 Solo and Echo to Pedal Octave		
143 Octave Flute,	4 "	32 " wood	156 to 161 Six adjustable composition pedals to control Pedal stops and couplers		
144 Contra Bombarde,	32 "	32 " reed			

ACCESSORY

162 Balanced Crescendo Pedal, adjustable, not moving registers	165 Balanced Solo and Echo Pedal
163 Balanced Swell Pedal	166 Great to Pedal, Reversible
164 Balanced Orchestral Pedal	167 Solo and Echo to Great, Reversible
	168 Sforzando Pedal

122
100

122



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